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SOURCE Bashkimi.

SCORES NEGLIGENCE, EMBEZZLEMENT BY LOCAL ALBANIAN AUTHORITIES

A study of the occurrence of crime in 1951, as compared with 1950, showed that crime had decreased in Tirana City and Rreth. But another type of crime continues in the economic sectors. All sorts of thefts of state property have been committed, openly or secretly, as well as frauds, abuses of confidence, falsification of invoices, etc. Special negligence in this regard has been noted in the enterprises connected with the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Tirana City. For a year they have not exercised the necessary watchfulness over state finances.

Although some improvement has been made in state and cooperative sectors, the managements of local and national enterprises do not watch over state property with the necessary care. They think only of fulfilling the state plans and consider it of secondary importance to prevent thefts. There is great need of work organization and of a sense of personal responsibility among officials. No regular reports are made, goods are not weighed, and if there are inventories, they are prepared in a hurry.

The Peza shop of the NTLUS in Tirana showed a deficit of 70,180 leks in 2 months, because the salesmen kept no regular accounts and had no sense of responsibility. The same thing happened in the NTLAP when Sami Tershane was prefect during the occupation. In making sales at the Krrabe mine, he created confusion by not depositing the money regularly and managed to steal 50,000 leks.

Recently, the management of the NTLAP brought suit against Ismail Dibra for an alleged deficit of 22,000 leks. When questioned, he explained that he had paid the management 50,000 leks which did not appear in the accounts. Sulejman Uruci, manager of the NTLAP, had no record of this sum.

Likewise, the salesman of the Stalin Combine shops, Shefqet Picarri, stole 156,000 leks. Such thefts show not only the remissness of the managers in book-keeping but a lack of sufficient audits by the Ministry of Commerce.

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In a local enterprise selling various articles, the salesman, Jakup Dervishi, stole blouses, pajamas, and shirts worth 40,000 leks, as shown by the inventory. Earlier, this enterprise took over a macaroni factory which had been privately owned, and to which NTSBAl supplied flour without making any study of flour production. The former owners, Bush Hatini, Muharrem Brovina, and others shared the responsibility for stealing 70 kilograms of flour. It is easy to see how well the manager of NTSBAl, Kostika Kulla, was working when this affair could be arranged under his nose.

In Bakery No 16 of the Consumers Cooperative, Sinan Berhani and Qasim Dashi sold bread for several months to a middleman and succeeded in stealing 700 kilograms of bread. Some smaller thefts of flour were committed by Hut Brari and others.

The tailors and dressmakers of the shirt cooperative stole the leftover scraps from their clients' material with which to make clothes, sharing the sums thus gained with their fellow members. There were also many abuses in confiscation of materials in Ur'e Gjytetit, where some of the materials stuck to the fingers of Halit Tafani and Seit Qeci. Most of the responsibility must be laid at the door of the directors and managers of such enterprises, Athanas Mura, Seit Qeci, Sulejman Uruci, and others.

Some of it, however, belongs to operative managers like Murat Mema, Halit Tafani, Qazim Mema and Jace Zagora in local construction enterprises where state property has been stolen. Met Krutani, who is responsible for financial operations, exercises no control over these operations of the enterprises.

Court cases in 1951 showed that losses in state property amounted to 2,353,047 leks. This includes the enterprises connected with the Executive Committee of the Consumer Cooperatives.

To close all paths to conscienceless people and enemies of the working classes who would injure state property, we must educate our future officials to develop socialist consciousness. A great effort must also be made to help members of executive committees and chiefs of sections to a better understanding and application of the laws of the Albanian government.

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